many in the southern part of France in the thirteenth century stirred to activity the thought of the British people.

The Lollard movement in England, of which John Wyckliffe was the precursor was soon followed by the Hussite movement throughout Bohemia in 1400 to 1450. These paved the way for the severance of those relations between Church and State, which took place under Luther and the Reformation. Gradually, however, the extreme feudal laws, that of the Corvèe, jambage, dime and many others nearly as bad, together with the absolute power of the sovereign, made the people of Europe restive.

As early as 1358 the Jacquerie in France, turned upon the nobles in an endeavor to free themselves from feudal exactions, and with a murderous strength, in a few weeks, repaid with most terrible revenge the oppressions of hundreds of years.

A "freemasonry of rhymes" rang throughout England in the fourteenth century, calling in quaint terms for the people to rise.

> " Jack Miller asketh help to turn his mill aright,
>   He hath grounded small, small,
> But the King's son of Heaven,
>   Shall pay for all."

A hundred thousand Kentish men with Watt Tyler at their head in 1381, marched upon London to protest against the heavy poll tax, which made the poorest contribute as large a sum as the wealthiest.

Later on, in 1525, the peasants throughout Germany, rose in revolt against their feudal lords, and were only crushed after a bitter war.

All these struggles of the people against the crushing power of the nobles, showed that the people were growing, and that the time was rapidly drawing near when the whole feudal system would be rent asunder by the strong arm of democracy.

In 1476 the little country of Switzerland at the battle of Granson, where she beat back the bannered knights and chevaliers of Charles the Bold of Burgundy, laid the foundation of those principles of liberty, which for a long time were the envy of other states in Europe.

From her serfdom to Austria, brave Switzerland had sprung into a republic, and the daring spirit of the hardy mountaineer rapidly spread to the people of France, Germany and England. Cromwell and his Parliament sent Charles the First to the scaffold in 1649, but the pendulum swung too far.

The extreme rule of the Roundheads and their condemnation of the ordinary pleasures of life made it easy for the people to accept again